

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

[For the Yeoman.]
EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

In one of my early recollections I alluded to a source of much trouble to the people of Campbell county, growing out of the location of their seat of justice. Newport, the county town, was some twenty-six miles from the extreme points of the county. That portion of the people who lived in what is now Kenton county, had Licking river to cross to get to their seat of justice. There was the rival town of Visalia, towards the upper end of the county, on the west side of the Licking, and the city of Alexandria on the east side, whose people wanted the court-house and jail in their midst. Covington would now and then make a little growl. The Legislature allowed the question to be voted upon by the people several times, and thus gave rise to electioneering, log-rolling, and all manner of short turnings to get votes.

Whisky, that grand panacea for cold weather and hot weather—for the corn field and court-house—for quickening the reasoning powers and giving courage to the timid—that makes poor men rich, and rich men happy, was a great instrument in elections.

Barbaques, burgoes, and stump speaking, from the first dawning of spring until after the election, the first week in August, took up much time which might have been better employed. But people were learning how to locate their seat of justice permanently, and who to vote for as representatives in the Legislature and in Congress.

Those were great days in old Campbell, and many a bloody nose and bruised profile were to be seen on three days of the election. Boys took part, somewhat like the young gentlemen do at the present day, and now and then they got some rough usage.

On one of the grand contests for the seat of justice, I concluded to take a hand at a little electioneering; so I made a lot of a treat, with a deputy sheriff from the upper end of the county, that a proposition made by the proprietors of Visalia to build a court-house was not binding in the form it was made, and according to the law, and I was to take the acts of the Legislature to Visalia on the first day of the election, and the question was then and there to be decided. I went as agreed upon, and we left the decision to the judges of elections, and they decided in my favor. My electioneering argument was that if people voted to locate at Visalia they would be taxed heavily to build the public buildings, the proprietors not being bound by their proposition to put up the buildings in the way it was made. As between myself and the young man the bet, decision, and treat went off pleasantly enough. The next morning, the second of the election, I was going into Visalia, and was met by a man regarded as one of the stoutest in the county and one of the most desperate. He asked me politely to let him look at the act I had read the day before. I handed the book to him, when he threw it on the ground, stamped his foot upon it, and raised over my head a hickory club with one blow of which he could have killed me outright; and I believe he would have struck me the blow, had not another very stout and fearless man coming up at the moment, behind him, caught and jerked his stick from him. How I did wish at the moment for a pistol or butcher knife. We had no six-shooters, or bowie-knives at that day. A kind providence which saved me several times before, and since, from being sent out of the world by accident, saved me from that man's violence.

I was but eighteen years of age, and had no business to be meddling in such matters. A few years afterwards that man and five or six others had been to Covington marketing and buying salt and groceries. On leaving for home they got into a drinking frolic, and as an old man and two young ones were passing the grocery, they went out and threw stones at them. The old man stopped on the road to see a justice of the peace and to get a warrant out against them. The justice was not at home, and as he came out into the road again, the drunken party came up. The old man-shamed them for their conduct. My bully friend, as it was said, knocked the old man down, took up a stone, and with it broke his skull, so that he died in a few days thereafter. There was much excitement over it.

To my great surprise he employed me to aid in his defence, and I made my first effort at a speech in his behalf in the old court-house, which yet stands in all its dilapidated roughness on the public square at Newport. It was generally believed he would be found guilty of murder, and that he would be hung. But the trial showed how the smallest thing may save a man before a jury. We had learned, in our conversations with him, that he and another man in his company were dressed alike and were about the same size—that each wore a pair of blue jeans pants, was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a white fur hat—that the other man threw the stones at the grocery, as the old man and two young men were passing by; that this fact could be well proved; that they were all strangers to the deceased and his young friends. On the cross-examination of the young men, we got them to speak very particularly of the attack at the grocery, how many stones were thrown, the dress of the one who led in the attack, and then to describe the dress and appearance of the man who did the killing. They described the same dress and man at both places. I

quietly remarked (for I was cross-examining), then it was the man who led off in throwing the stones at the grocery, who struck the old man with the stone on the hill; and they both answered, it was the same man. We proved clearly that the man at the grocery was the other man with jeans clothes and a white hat; we had the benefit, also, of an Indian, or root doctor's tinkering with the old man's fractured skull, and his use of what the witness called a spoon-handle (spatchel) in pressing upon the broken fragments of bone, and clearing away the clotted blood and brains. One witness thought the doctor put his spoon-handle into the wound at least two or three inches. The wound was just over the eye, crushing the bones very much.

The man who led off at the grocery proved that the accused gave the blow on the hill. The other men were in the wagon, and did not notice how it was done or who did it.

A reasonable doubt was awakened in the minds of the jury, whether the accused did the killing, and he was acquitted. The spoon-handle figured extensively, and the root doctor came in for his share in bringing about the death. For if his spoon-handle was pushed into the man's head two inches it was enough to kill him of itself.

The poor, old, weather-beaten father and mother of the prisoner were present, and their age and sorrow had their weight with the jury. The thanks of the poor old people was some recompense for my efforts in behalf of the son.

I am the only lawyer left who prosecuted or defended. The judge, and I believe every jurymen, is dead. What became of the accused I know not. Popular excitement led to several foolish things towards the jury. My associates were strongly condemned for lending their influence to such an acquittal, and I was excused and left off on account of my youth and inexperience.

It seems almost like a thing of last week, and yet many joys and sorrows have I felt and seen since the day of that trial; and that Newport, then a little town, has grown to be a great city, occupied and owned by a new people to me. Few, very few of the friends of my boyhood are to be seen upon its streets. But one besides myself of sixteen lawyers who belonged to the Campbell bar is living, and the last I heard of him he was trying, as he said, to keep a returned rebel from saying his prayers. May the Lord forgive him as well as the rebels, all their sins.

[From the Louisville Courier.]
THE EXCLUSION OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

The action of the caucus of the Republican members of Congress on the subject of the disposition to be made of the claims of the members elect from the Southern States, shows very conclusively that those members are to be denied the right to sit at least for the present session, and probably for the entire period of the Congress. That the action of the caucus will be confirmed by the House there can scarcely be a doubt. The friends of a reconstructed Union may, therefore, make up their minds at once to see all the hopes they have for months so lately indulged in, of the establishment of civil government in the States lately in rebellion, summarily overthrown, at the very point at which its final consummation was expected.

A committee of fifteen members, six of the Senate and nine of the House, are to have the subject in charge, with the privilege of making their report at such time as they may see proper. Mr. Colfax, who is to be the Speaker, will be very apt to appoint a committee on the part of the House, whose views upon the subject accord with his own, and in all probability we shall get a report decidedly unfavorable, if, indeed, we get any report at all. This is not precisely the entertainment to which we were invited. The policy announced by the President had led the people of the Southern States to believe that if they adopted the measures dictated and suggested by the Government, they would be fully and fairly restored to the Union, upon full equality with the other States; and that the adoption of this policy would be accepted as a full atonement for their action during the last four years. These States have substantially and promptly adopted all the measures indicated, in the belief that the Government would deal with them in good faith and restore them to their civil and political rights.

The cup of humiliation they have been compelled to drink to the very dregs, and now the equivalent and reward of their obedience is to be rudely refused. The Congress denies their right to representation in the National Legislature, and the President declines to restore them the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Who shall say that in view of the events of the past six months, in view of the promises that have been made to them, and the prompt conformity with the wishes of the Government in their votes and in their legislation, who can say that they have not been cruelly deceived, and that they have not just grounds of complaint?

They have adopted the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, thus divesting themselves of four thousand millions of dollars worth of property, and reducing thousands of their people to poverty. They have repealed their acts of secession, and they have admitted the negroes to their courts and invested them with the legal right to testify. They have repudiated their State debts and have taken the oaths of allegiance and amnesty, and done every act required by the Government to purge them of their treason. And now, after doing all these things, and fulfilling all these requirements, after having fairly and honestly, and in good faith, executed their part of the contract, Congress coolly turn its back upon them and says, "Depart, you workers of iniquity, we know you not."

Of course the Southern States will be compelled to submit. Those who are thus treating them know that they have no power to resent the outrage thus offered, and that they have no intention of making the attempt. It is well understood that they surrendered in good faith, and that they will be true to the promises and pledges they have made. It is therefore entirely safe to exult and triumph over them, and to repudiate the implied contract under which they re-organized their State governments and accepted the measures dictated by the Government.

But the South can afford to wait. The reign of radicalism must come to an end, and a returning sense of public justice will at last concede to the South every right she claims, and consign to everlasting infamy the men who now trample upon a gallant prostrate people.

BILLIARD SALOON.

HAVING LEASED THE BILLIARD ROOM at the Capital Hotel, and thoroughly refitted it with new and improved billiard tables, and accommodated all lovers of the game, day or night.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP did, on the 19th of August, 1865, in the county of Woodford, rob and assault in an aggravated manner, Benj. Martin and Emily Johnson, of said county, and did not commit the crime of robbery and rape upon the person of Mrs. Gray, in Mercer county, and they now are fugitives from justice, and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of said THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP, and their delivery to the jailer of Woodford or Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Thos. Jenkins is about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes, and little stooped shoulder (hardly sufficient to be noted), and will weigh about 120 lbs. Lives in Mercer county, near Duncansville, Ky.

Anthony Smith is about 5 feet 8 inches high; black hair, dark eyes, and will weigh about 150 lbs. Lives in Washington county, near Cornishville, Ky.

John Bishop is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and has light hair, hazel eyes, weighs about 130 lbs., and lives in Mercer county, near Duncansville, Ky.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 10th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Butler, in Jefferson county, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Richard T. Jacob, Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, and stoops a little. Wore, when last seen, long, light brown hair. Has blue eyes, long nose, sawtooth complexion. Acted at one time as guard at a Captain Hodge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spencer counties.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, and stoops a little. Wore, when last seen, long, light brown hair. Has blue eyes, long nose, sawtooth complexion. Acted at one time as guard at a Captain Hodge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spencer counties.

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Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JACOB GILBERT stands indicted in the Grand Circuit Court for the murder of William Clark, and that said Jacob Gilbert has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of said JACOB GILBERT, and his delivery to the jailer of Clark county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that, on the 10th day of February, 1865, the Grand Circuit Court, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of said court against JAMES ANDERSON, for the murder of Samuel Anderson, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for the apprehension of said JAMES ANDERSON, and his delivery to the jailer of Grant county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grand Circuit Court for the murder of William Clark, and that said Samuel Anderson is now a fugitive from justice, and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of said SAMUEL ANDERSON, and his delivery to the jailer of Grant county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES LAWSON has been indicted in the Grand Circuit Court for murdering one Bab Bosley, of Mercer county, and said James Lawson has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of said JAMES LAWSON, and his delivery to the jailer of Grant county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Marshall, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for the apprehension of said BEN. JOHNSON, and his delivery to the jailer of Logan county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Marshall, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

REMOVED TO PEARL STREET.

WM. DODD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs, & Straw Goods.

AFTER 23 YEARS AT THE OLD STAND ON

Main St., have removed to

NO. 75 PEARL STREET.

Southeast Corner of Vine,

decd &wtf CINCINNATI, O.

JAS. W. TATE.....JOHN E. HAWKINS.

TATE & HAWKINS,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, LIQUORS

Produce and Family Supplies Generally.

Cor. Main and Ann Sts., opposite Capital Hotel.

Frankfort, Kentucky.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD WE

will at all times be prepared to exhibit, to our

friends and patrons, a well selected and assorted

stock.

It will be our constant effort to satisfy all who

may favor us with their patronage.

Terms—CASH.

decd &wtf TATE & HAWKINS.

CAPITAL HOTEL

Frankfort, Ky.

J. H. AKIN.....Proprietor.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-

paired for the approaching winter season. Bar,

Billiard Room, Barber Shop, and Bathing Saloon at-

tached. The Assembly Hall have also made

arrangements secure entertainments for the whole

season, under their popular management.

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TO CLERKS.

BY THE DESTRUCTION OF THE COURT OF

Appeals Clerk's Office, R. R. Bolling's Record

Books of "Judgments by Default," and printed Fe-

books for the use of Circuit and Quarterly Court

Clerks, were burned, and he is, therefore, unable

now to supply the demand for them. I have, how-

ever, made arrangements with Mr. Bolling by which

I will have a new supply of these books bound and

ready for delivery to clerks within a few days. Ad-

dress orders to

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Frankfort Assembly Ball Club.

THE OLD ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB OF

Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will

give a series of FIVE DANCES at the Capital

Hotel on the following Wednesday evenings at 8

o'clock:

Wednesday, December 13, 1865.

Wednesday, December 27, 1865.

Wednesday, January 10, 1866.

Wednesday, January 24, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.

Geo. W. MONROE, Secretary.

RESTAURANT.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY JOHN W. RUPE & CO.

HAVING LEASED THIS

well-known stand, on the cor-

ner of Main street diagonally

across from the Capital Hotel, we shall keep a

First-Class Eating House,

where our friends can have all the Game and

other delicacies of the Season served up

in the best style, DAY AND NIGHT.

OUR BAR

will be stocked constantly with the choicest of

Liquors and Cigars.

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Livery and Sale Stable.

JNO. L. SEAL.....EPH. JENKINS.

NEAL & JENKINS

HAVING PURCHASED THE WELL-KNOWN

and popular stand of Graham's Stable, on Ann

Street, opposite the Capital Hotel, we are prepared

to serve the public with Coaches, Wagons, Buggies,

Riding-horses, and all other things pertaining to our

business, day or night.

We are prepared also to break horses to the

Saddle or Harness, and solicit this patronage.

decd &wtf

New Livery Stable.

S. M. NOEL.....ROBT. CHURCH.

NOEL & CHURCH,

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF</

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so, also, were the articles of confederation; and when "the people of the United States" adopted the present Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire, the system of States is imperative. The best security for the perpetual existence of the State is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political system their connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the States exist, the United States endures; the States will endure, so long as the Union endures; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

The full assertion of the powers of the Federal Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the district of Virginia during the autumn session, and that Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its

Our Government springs from and is made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; and from them it must derive its courage, strength and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its authority, it is also bound to consider of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities, Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies; the principles of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it suits to the ruin of the people, and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the

I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country by the adoption of the proposed amendment to the national life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial debt, and necessarily followed a state of peace. We must not only remove the burden entirely from the demand of the currency, but not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall in

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal concordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unrecalled, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutral conduct, which the United States have conceded, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce. The United States have not permitted the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to relieve and to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their degradation and misery by the prolongation of our contest, and by the harassment of our commerce. It was, however, a measure of great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and

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Choice Kid Javn, and Laguayra Conco. Gunpow-
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...pings for a hunt—Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches,
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THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY REPAIRED, RENOVATED, AND NEWLY FURNISHED. DEALER

NAME AND LOCATION.

ROBERT S. HONE, President and DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary, of the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COM-

MES M. WITHROW, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.
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THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY REPAIRED, RENOVATED, AND NEWLY FURNISHED. deelt

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of this Company is the HANOVER FIRE

ROBERT S. HONE, President and DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary, of the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COM-

MES M. WITHROW, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.
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